

THE WEATHER

Partly cloudy today, fair Friday.
Low 55, high 65, wind S.W. 10 to 15 m.
High 65, low 55, wind S.W. 10 to 15 m.
Temperature at 8 a. m., 55, at 4 p. m., 65.
Light at 8 a. m., 55, at 4 p. m., 65.

VOL. 15—No. 114

BOSTON HERALD AMERICA

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1918

10 P.M. EDITION

Longest Home-Going Circulation in New England

ONE CENT



Plan to Draft All Men 19 to 40

GREAT LABOR STRIKE

45 Community Labor Boards Announced by Col. Gaston

Announcement is made by Colonel William A. Gaston, United States Director of Employment, for Massachusetts, of the Department of Labor, of the appointment of forty-five Community Labor Boards for the several employment districts into which the State has been divided, in accordance with the plan of the Director-General of the United States Employment Service.

The employment offices established and to be established and the Community Labor Boards have been created for the purpose of putting into effect the President's proclamation whereby, on and after August 1, all employers engaged on war work and it employed 100 men or more must secure their unskilled labor, and it is expected also, ultimately, their skilled labor, through the Public Employment Service, to the exclusion of obtaining needed workers through private employment agencies and unregulated advertising, it being confidently anticipated that when this machinery is in full running order, it will be able to effect a reduction to a negligible minimum of the immense wastage now caused by the enormous "overtun" in countless manufacturing plants and other difficulties in the adjustment of employment problems due to unregulated competition between employers in the labor market.

Continued on Page 6, Column 1.

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HINDENBURG AND LUDENDORFF SEEK TO DEPOSE PRINCE

London, Aug. 1.—The complete failure of the German offensive and the retreat have bred bitter dissensions in the German high command. The Essen Tageszeitung says that Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff have joined in a demand for the removal of the Crown Prince from command.

Germans Are Driven From Meuniere Wood

By HENRY G. WALES, International News Service Staff Correspondent.
With the American Army at the Marne, Aug. 1 (8:30 A.M.).—The Germans have been driven from Meuniere wood (southeast of Fere-en-Tardenois) at the point of the bayonet. American elements that advanced through the southern edge of the wood found where German field guns and machine guns had been abandoned.

The Americans defeated a fresh division that had been flung into the fighting by General Von Scholler. It reached Cierges yesterday morning. Prussian troops counter-attacked the Americans five times, but were beaten off by a battalion of husky dogboys who used to be lumberjacks before the war.

Before defeating the German counter-attacks the Americans had cleaned up the German machine guns in the hamlet. The Americans debouched in a concentric movement from Cierges and Ronchères, driving off the enemy.

Germans Repulsed Southwest of Rheims

By International News Service.
Paris, Aug. 1.—The Germans switched their pressure to the eastern wing of the Aisne-Marne salient in the latest burst of fighting, attacking southwest of Rheims. The assault was repulsed after five days of fighting, the French War Office announced today.

14,000 Vote Today on Return Tomorrow and Accepting War Board's Findings

The \$5,000,000 strike of 14,000 employees at the Lynn plants of the General Electric Company approached its end today. The strikers are expected to return to work tomorrow.

The strikers feel that they have won their great fight for the right to organize. An eventual increase in wages, shorter hours and better working conditions.

The labor chiefs declared today that, after fighting organized labor successfully for twenty-five years, the General Electric Company has been driven to accept the terms of the strike.

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Arrangements Now Complete for Speedy Action by Congress to Change Age Limits

By International News Service.
Washington, Aug. 1.—The army general staff and the administration will ask Congress to extend the draft age to include all men between the ages of 19 and 40, it was learned today.

Leading members of the Senate and House military affairs committees have been informed that the President will have the bill introduced in the House.

It is understood that the army staff plans for expanding the present forces of the United States have all been completed and approved by President Wilson.

Continued on Page 6, Column 1.

Movement Spreads in Ukraine to Resist German Oppressors

By International News Service.
Copenhagen, Aug. 1.—Serious riots have broken out near Kiev, it was reported from that city today. Peasants are organizing to resist the German oppressors.

Kiev is the capital of Ukraine, and it was there that Field Marshal Herman Von Elnhorst, commander of the German forces in Ukraine, and his personal aide, Captain Denslow, were assassinated on Tuesday.

The political situation at Kiev is reported to be serious. New plots are constantly being discovered and arrests occur daily, telegraphs the correspondent of the Danzig Free Press.

Continued on Page 6, Column 1.

AMERICANS FIND BASES FOR LONG RANGE GUNS

Two Discovered Show Weapons Are Larger Than Those Used in Bombing Paris

By HENRY G. WALES, International News Service Staff Correspondent.
With the American Army at the Marne, July 31 (night).—Employment for two long range guns have been found by the Germans before the allies came to the Alamein front.

These were not 9-inch perihars such as bombarded Paris, but 15-inch naval type guns which were used for the bombardment of Dunkirk, Belgium, and the coast of France.

Continued on Page 6, Column 1.

ALLIES GETTING TROOPS IN POSITION FOR QUICK ACTION IN RUSSIA

By International News Service.
Washington, Aug. 1.—Speedy adjustment of the minor matters of procedure still subject to negotiation between Japan and the United States and affecting President Wilson's plan of assistance to Russia is being hastened.

Meanwhile, in accordance with their confident belief that the plan of action will be put into effect, the various allied powers are taking steps to get their forces in position to act.

Orders for economic aid in the line and for all manner of supplies have been given in this country and part of these supplies are already en route to Russia.

Continued on Page 6, Column 1.

13,619,000 BALES IS COTTON ESTIMATE

Washington, Aug. 1.—The reporting board of the Department of Agriculture estimates from the reports of cotton growers that the crop on July 23 was 13,619,000 bales, or 13.6 per cent of the total production for the year.

The average yield per acre of 1773 was 1.13 bales, or 1.13 per cent of the total production for the year.

Continued on Page 6, Column 1.

Continued on Page 6, Column 1.

PERFECT DAY WEATHER TO REMAIN A WHILE

The sweet young things who wear light hair have enjoyed a little today as they paid their 7-cent fare, and Summer fairs did not look so bright as they did earlier in the week.

No more hot weather is in sight at present and the sun is expected to bring light variable winds, Boston and New York, at 44 degrees, were the warmest points in New England at 3 p. m. today.

Continued on Page 6, Column 1.

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GERMANS HAVE STRONG NEW DEFENCE LINE IN WOODED HEIGHTS

NEW PHASE OF THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE DESCRIBED BY FRENCH CAPTAIN

By NEWTON C. PARKE, International News Service staff correspondent.

With the American Army at the Aisne, Aug. 1.—The battle of the Marne has entered a new phase in which the Germans may be expected henceforth to contest bitterly every effort of the allies to advance toward the Flanders line.

Consequently, the American public must not expect the same rapid progress in the next fortnight which has marked the last two weeks of fighting.

The impression was gained this afternoon in a talk with General De Goutte, brilliant commander of the First French Army covering the sector north of the Marne, where the Germans were thrown back across the Ourcq.

A large number of Americans were engaged in the Marne salient battle under General De Goutte's command. The general's headquarters is in an old chateau from which he has been driving operations. The French general's room is a simple, comfortable one, with a table and chair, and a large map of the Marne salient.

General De Goutte said it was unexpected pleasure to find a number of American officers, with whom he had cooperated in China now working with him in this fight. He considered it a great honor to command the first large force of Americans in the Marne salient.

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quickly showed on the relief map the Germans had been squeezed in and forced to retreat from the pocket.

Then he pointed out the terrain towards which we are now advancing north of the Ourcq, explaining how the wooded heights gave the Germans a magnificent line of defense by the aid of their machine guns. The boche is not likely to retire from these positions without a severe struggle, the general indicated.

General De Goutte further pointed out that the savage German counter-attacks against Serigny and Serigny were evidence that the enemy was now preparing to make a stand.

One of the correspondents present asked if the allies would continue to advance to the Flanders line. The general smiled as he replied that this depended on what the Germans intended. Further, he did not care to answer.

Another French officer remarked afterwards that General De Goutte is not the kind who shines a spear before he kills it.

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS IS DISCUSSED BY MINISTERS

More than 100 prominent New England ministers gathered today at the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst to discuss the creation of a League of Nations and how the churches may best use their opportunity for war service. The conference will continue for three days.

Hamilton Holt of New York, editor of the Independent, who has just returned from a trip to the war zone, will speak on "Great Britain and France's Message to America."

Prominent among the other speakers were the Rev. Arthur J. Brown, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions; the Rev. Leslie W. Sprague of Worcester; Dr. Frederick Lynch, editor of the Christian Work; Dr. George Namyth, assistant to the Federal Field administrator; Miss Bernice Billings of the Public Health Nursing Society of Boston; Dr. Robert Goldsmith of the Rockefeller Institute, New York; and Dr. Roy B. Gould, organizer of the Men and Religion Forward Movement.

THOUSANDS IN BULGAR ARMY KILLED BY TYPHOID

Copenhagen, Aug. 1.—Thousands of casualties are occurring in the Bulgarian army as a result of a plague of typhoid which is ravaging it. It was stated in advice received here from Sofia today. The Bulgarian medical service has broken down entirely.

Important damage was done by raiders in Stuttgart. Coblenz and Lahe also were bombed.

London, Aug. 1.—New important raids were carried out by British bombing planes on German towns in the last forty-eight hours.

Two attacks were made on the station and factories of Saarbrücken. The first, resulting in the loss of seven raiding machines, but the second, being completely successful.

The first formation was encountered by large numbers of German scout machines before Saarbrücken was reached.

BRITISH BOMB MORE TOWNS IN GERMANY

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In bitter air fighting four British machines were shot down. The remainder proceeded to their objectives. On their return they, too, were engaged by a strong German machine and three more British planes were shot down.

Important damage was done by raiders in Stuttgart. Coblenz and Lahe also were bombed.

London, Aug. 1.—The Bavarian government has issued a decree forbidding Prussians to remain longer than three weeks in Bavarian health resorts.

General Friedrich K. von Falkenhayn is the present German military governor of Belgium.

YANKEE FLIER GETS GERMAN AIR SCOUT

Lieut. Jones Attacks Two Machines and Brings Down One

With the American Army in France, Aug. 1.—Lieutenant Jones, American flyer, attacked two German "Fritz" scouting machines and brought down one of them. As it fell behind a mountain, its actual destruction was not visible.

By the fine weather that has set in, the reported destruction of a German balloon on July 26 has been verified. Another has been brought down.

The Germans put down a heavy barrage in the Woevre plain. They discovered that the shelling had been entirely wasted.

REPORT FALKENHAUSEN MAY SUCCEED EICHORN

The Hagen, Aug. 1.—General von Falkenhayn has been selected as German Chief Headquarters for a series of reports that he will succeed Field Marshal von Eichorn as German commander in Ukraine.

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PARIS PAYS TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT WILSON



Tablet naming one of the principal avenues of the French capital after President Wilson. Note the proud attitude of the wounded Yankee at the right.

ARMIES READY FOR ACTION IN RUSSIA

Minor Matters Soon to Be Adjusted in Preparation for New Move

Continued from First Page.

lar troops to a point where they can promptly be transported at Vladivostok.

BRITISH UNITS FOR SERVICE.

British units from Hong Kong are being hurried to Siberia.

The United States can easily furnish any forces that it may be called on to guarantee the international character of any "protective military mission" that is to be undertaken in connection with the solving of the Russian problem.

It is becoming more and more apparent that the Bolshevik government in Russia dominates only a very small part of that great country. It has formally renounced all claims to the provinces of Estonia and Livonia and has given Germany a free hand there.

ARMIES SENT TO DEATH TO SAVE CROWN PRINCE



Washington, Aug. 1.—Dispatches received here by allied military attachés picture the armies of the Crown Prince employing every device of modern and ancient warfare to save the Crown Prince.

To save his diminishing reputation, the Crown Prince has called to his aid the greatest force ever gathered in a restricted fighting area. Since the Crown Prince has used nearly half of the fighting force of his father's empire to chase the attacking Franco-American and British forces, a considerable number of German soldiers have been killed.

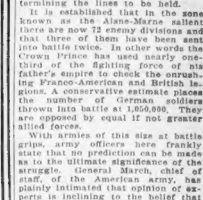
It is established that in the zone known as the Aisne-Marne salient there are now 22 enemy divisions and that three of them have been sent into battle twice. In other words the Crown Prince has used nearly half of the fighting force of his father's empire to chase the attacking Franco-American and British forces, a considerable number of German soldiers have been killed.

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infants' "soft soles" seconds

39c

do two days' shopping in one, FRIDAY

we close all day Saturday

hats

Two high grade New York millinery houses closed out to us their showroom samples of new trimmed hats, including velvet, satin, velour and silk and sport hats, in black, purple, navy and other colors; many shapes and styles, all grouped into four price-lots.

\$3.90 \$4.50 \$4.90 \$5.90

girls' playtime dresses

Sketches at left, plain blue chambray dress, surprise effect, long sash that ties in back, white plique collar, cuffs and tabs on patch pockets; pearl button trimmed. Other pretty models.

Sizes 6 to 14.

Model sketches at right, blue and white striped galathea, white plique collar, cuffs and tabs on patch pockets; all around belt and box plaited back and front of skirt. Sizes 8 to 14.

Little tots' gingham and chambray dresses in a large assortment of dainty styles. Sizes 2 to 6.

\$1.39 \$1.65 \$1.95 \$2.25

Rice & Hutchins discontinued lines

women's low shoes

White canvas or nubuck pumps with Goodyear welt or McKay soles. Sizes 2 1/2 to 6 in the lot.

\$1.65

women's and misses' dresses

Silk taffeta, all-wood voile, net or striped satin; some with Georgette sleeves in Blon effects, trimmed with satin collars or yokes, buttons or buckles; many styles. Sizes up to 42 in one style or **\$8.95** another.

Grape de Chine or striped taffeta dresses some with tunics, others with shirred skirts; georgette sleeves or side pelerins; braid **\$13.90** trimmed.

Automatic Bargain BASEMENT

Everything here must sell quickly at its first price or be reduced 1/4 after 12 selling days, 1/2 after 18 selling days, 3/4 after 24 selling days. If any goods remain after 30 selling days they will be given away.

come Friday no chance Saturday!

union suits

cool

85c

pin cheek athletic union suits; fine material; full cut.

Sizes 34 to 46.

85c

just 120 silk-and-cotton shirts

Fine silk and cotton mixtures; plain colors with **\$2.95** wide satin stripes.

cool shirts

negligee (seconds)

Discontinued lines from two high grade makers. Mercerized or woven madras, printed or corded madras and fine count percale, many patterns.

95c

cool flanalte suits

Flanalte or tweed (wool mixture) two-piece suits; tailored so they will still look like suits when the summer is over; priced so low because you won't find every size in each style. Plain gray and a few pencil stripe patterns. Attractive, cool, comfortable; actually necessary these warm days.

\$10

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Vose Small Grand

The superiority of the Vose Small Grand is so easily demonstrated—its full tone volume, so rare in Small Grands, is the feature of this piano.

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REVIEW IN 'PALM PARADE'

'PALM PARADE'

But the Discipline Was Right While It Lasted Under Bay State Woman

How young women of Boston and New York pitched their own tents and cooked, how they had a "palmade" parade every night and morning, and how they had no bathing facilities nearer than Long Island Sound, and were reprimanded for going there to take a weekly dip, was told by young women "rookies" who have been training at Baystate, the former Lincoln woman, Miss Drake attempted to raise a contingent of young women for war work in France.

Many Boston women who have been discussing the idea of sending their daughters to the camp were shocked today to hear of the exposure.

Miss Drake and her associate, Mrs. R. J. Byrnes, wife of a British army major, after an investigation by Assistant District Attorney Sullivan of New York, have been ordered to turn over \$15,000 to the French government and to abandon their project of sending their daughters to the "Drake State Sanatorium."

The money was supposed to go for the purchase of twenty-five ambulances, which Miss Drake wanted to be attached to the Sixth French Army Corps.

The two women were here Monday and Tuesday to recruit volunteers from Boston, but they were rebuffed. Shortly before agents from the Department of Justice arrived to quiz into their credentials.

Among those planning to go to the camp was a former prominent Boston divorcee, wife of Dr. L. R. G. Crandon, who she signed up with the Drake unit, with six or seven other young women recruited from that city and was planning to come east for her training early in August.

A group of young women in uniform appeared at the New York press conference's office, and told how they had been rebuffed by the Drake camp. With them was Miss Virginia Chandler, in charge of the camp, who had sent the girls to Long Island Sound in the two camp automobiles. In order that they might show the girls and Miss Drake appeared on the scene and gave the girls a stern reprimand for a "breach of discipline" in sending the girls to the beach.

An account of the "palmade" parade was given by two daughters of the District Attorney's office, they said that the young women slept in tents and dressed and undressed in the "Oaks." The house was about 100 yards from the tents, and the girls marched this distance in their "palmade" every night and morning.

The girls complained that they had to work hard, but Miss Chandler insisted that the girls' discipline should be maintained, and that the camp was to be carefully supervised from the inside. It was understood that they thought the girls should be permitted to remain as they were in the pink of condition and of the right physique for service on the war front.

DAUGHTERS OF THE WEALTHY. Miss Chandler dwelt on the fact that the young women not only did not receive any pay for their services, but on the contrary, paid \$100 a month apiece for maintenance. In connection of the affair, the "Section" started when it developed that, although Miss Drake had received a gift of the tent, the girls and the French ambulances had never been heard of since they were sent to the front. The girls' families are practically all of prominent or wealthy families, and very few of them were any more than "rookies" with riding habit style of dress.

NINE GROCERS PUNISHED FOR SUGAR VIOLATIONS. New Bedford, Aug. 1.—Nine grocers charged with flagrant sugar violations were ordered to surrender all their supply on hand to the joint federal and state authorities. The grocers, who were placed on the unfair list, and prohibited from making sales for a period of 30 days.

MRS. CRANDON DECEIVED BY DRAKE WAR CHARITY

Washington, Aug. 1.—America must prepare to meet a larger effort in the allied food supply than this country has in the past. This was the message of a cable received here from the food administrators of the United States, France, Italy and Great Britain, here in conference in London.

"We cannot admit the food problem on the basis of a one-year's war. We must prepare for its long continuance if we are to insure absolute victory," said the resolution they adopted.

"While the increased production in the United States makes it possible to relax some of the restrictions which have borne with peculiar hardship upon all our people, yet it is necessary that economy and elimination of waste, as well as increased production, should be maintained."

The Allied Food Administration's plan to create a great reserve stock of food in the United States for which they hope to draw, thus relieving the burden of shipping between America and the allied nations, is about London.

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U. S. CEMENT RESERVE

Administrators Prepare for a Long Continuance of the War

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Fourth Liberty Loan for \$5,000,000,000

Opens Sept. 28

Washington, Aug. 1.—Secretary McAdams announced today that the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign will commence Saturday, September 28, and close Saturday, October 19, a period of three weeks. The consensus of opinion is that the nation will be asked to subscribe \$5,000,000,000. Each of the first three loans was raised in a period of approximately one month. The total amount of Liberty Bonds sold in the previous campaigns was about \$9,500,000,000.

The campaign will be asked to subscribe \$5,000,000,000. Each of the first three loans was raised in a period of approximately one month. The total amount of Liberty Bonds sold in the previous campaigns was about \$9,500,000,000.

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SOCIETY WOMEN PLAN FORTY-FOUR HOUR FAST

Committee Meeting Develops Aim to Reach Every New England Household

Washington, Aug. 1.—Forty-four women of the New England Society for the Promotion of the Fourth Liberty Loan will commence Saturday, September 28, and close Saturday, October 19, a period of three weeks. The consensus of opinion is that the nation will be asked to subscribe \$5,000,000,000. Each of the first three loans was raised in a period of approximately one month. The total amount of Liberty Bonds sold in the previous campaigns was about \$9,500,000,000.

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Photo du Troisième Chicago

Mrs. Lucy Hamilton Crandon, formerly of Boston, one of several society women who signed up for service with the "Drake State Sanatorium." She is the former wife of Dr. L. R. G. Crandon.

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'BE GOOD OR FIGHT,' WARNS LIFE IN LOVE 'TRIANGLE'

ROMANCE IN WAR SETTING

Rather Than Give Up Husband, Mrs. Blackstone Would Send Him to Battle

Providence, Aug. 1.—The eternal triangle in a war setting.

The wife—"You shall not have this woman. Rather than that I will force you to join the army."

The other woman—"Earl does not love his wife. I shall wait for him and marry him when he comes back."

The man—"My wife should not deny me the privilege of marrying Miss Barr."

That's the situation in the Blackstone-Barr love triangle here, which has resulted in Mrs. Earl W. Blackstone surrendering her husband to a local draft board for service that she might keep him from possessing her rival for his affections, Prudence Barr, a hotel cashier and former chorus girl.

Earl W. Blackstone, twenty-six, a popular hotel clerk who first saw the light of day in Pittsfield, New Hampshire, known to traveling men as a "good fellow," is the man whose love two women claim and for which they are waging a merry war for possession.

Miss Prudence Barr of this city, a cashier in the same hotel and a former movie star and stock actress, is the "other woman."

Mrs. Earl W. Blackstone, the wife of the much-loved man, was "Dora Lawrence" of Lowell, Mass., when she met Blackstone at Boston, where she was married April 28, 1914, is one part of the love triangle.

ORDERED INTO ARMY

"I shall not give my husband to this woman who has no moral or legal right to claim his love, and if he will not love me he must go to war," is the dictum of Mrs. Blackstone, who told her story to the Local Board No. 2, as a result of which Blackstone was ordered to appear at

THE WIFE, THE MAN AND THE "OTHER" WOMAN IN LOVE'S 3-CORNERED PUZZLE

Mrs. Earl W. Blackstone, who is sending her husband to war rather than surrender him to the "other woman."



Earl W. Blackstone, popular and debonair hotel clerk, storm center of Providence romance of love and war.

Prudence Barr, the "other woman" in the case who affirms her love for and determination to marry Blackstone.



the State House and will go to Camp Upton today as a soldier.

"We understand each other. Miss Barr, let me say to you that I am willing to do my bit and I will marry Miss Barr when I return," is Blackstone's ultimatum.

According to Mrs. Blackstone, her husband's love diminished from the moment he entered the hotel, where Miss Barr is a cashier, nearly a year ago. She says she, exasperated with her husband and begged him to give up the other woman which she claims he refused to do. When her husband arrived at their home No. 1 Lancaster street on an average once a week the wife employed a detective agency with the result that Miss Barr was treated to a \$5,000 for alienation of affections.

SPECTACULAR ARREST

The arrest was spectacular and took place at midnight at the hotel where all was confusion and where Mrs. Blackstone is credited with having created a scene. Deputy Sheriff

Paster served the writ of arrest as Blackstone and Miss Barr were about to leave the hotel.

Paster escorted the participants of what later transpired to be an unusual love triangle to the sheriff's office where Blackstone and Miss Barr affirmed, in the presence of the wife, that the incident would have no effect on the love-part.

"I love Earl and I'm going to have him," said Miss Barr.

"He's my husband and you have no right to him," was the reply of the wife.

When the decision was put up to Blackstone by Miss Barr, who asked, "This will have no effect on us, will it, Earl?" The reply was:

"Absolutely none, dear."

In telling her side of the story, Mrs. Blackstone said:

"I thought Earl would realize his duty after the horrible night, but it had no effect on him, and he continued to go about with the woman. They were defiant and bold and had no thoughts of my peace of mind or life in the matter."

"I just told the Local Board the whole story and Earl will go to war today. This woman says she will have him and I say she will not. Earl will not get a divorce, but I will not give him up. I love my husband despite his humiliation, and would kiss and make up right now if he would come back to me."

Miss Barr considers she has a right to Blackstone's love, and says "There is the only real love and is content to await the return of the man she says has entered a love-compact with her death alone can break."

"It is no disgrace to love a man like Earl," said Mrs. Barr to the AMERICAN. "I am not interested in the small things in life, but the big things that are the foundation of our life. Love is the very foundation of life and when one follows the instincts of love, happiness is bound to follow. The fact that Mrs. Blackstone is Earl's wife does not enter into the question. Earl does not love his wife. And I am not ashamed to say that I love Earl. Mrs. Blackstone is unfortunate in not being able to retain Earl's love. I am willing to wait his return and we have agreed to get married. He is a splendid fellow and any woman would be proud of him."

"My home is here and I have a reputation to uphold. I played for a time in the movies and also played in stock at Hartford and other places. At present I am taking a vacation and will return to my position when I have retired. Happiness in this life is the real issue. There can be no happiness without love. The mere existing for show sake is not my idea of living."

SORRY FOR WIFE.

"I respect the high ideals in life and am sorry for Mrs. Blackstone. If she could not hold her husband's love surely that is not my fault. Earl has told his wife his position and we are in hope she will take a philosophical view of what you might consider a very unusual state of affairs, but which to our mind is founded on what comes into our lives infrequently and rarely is real love."

Mrs. Blackstone told of working at the Memorial Hospital at Pawtucket for nearly a year and helping to save a nest-egg of some \$1,500 which she says she has had in spending.

Earl W. Blackstone is popular and well known in Boston where he worked as clerk at one of the leading hotels. He coincides with the view of Miss Barr and admits that his love for his wife has vanished and in its place he has a "real love" taken its place. In explaining this side of the story Blackstone said:

"Miss Barr and I talked over the question of my entering the service and I am glad to do my bit for our country. Miss Barr is a splendid girl and understands me thoroughly. I have the greatest confidence in her judgment. While I have the greatest respect for my wife, I do not love her." It is true he has been married nearly four years but our lives are entirely different.

"I believe in being honest about the situation. I am ready to marry Miss Barr and know that I will be happy with her. My wife should not deny me that privilege. I look upon life in a matter-of-fact sort of way and care little for the opinion of others."

CARL D. LYTLE 222,000 NAVAL MEN FOR CREWS OF 2,000 SHIPS

Carl D. Lytle, principal of Franklin grammar school at Melrose, who went to France early this year to do V. M. C. A. work, is a prisoner in the detention camp at Limburg. He is believed to be due to return home in the near future, having been heavily studied in the German advance last May.

The civilian population was fleeing from Limburg. The village was in flames. Lytle was reported to have come back to save some boys and girls.

He did not return. On June 4 he was reported as missing. As time went on it was feared he had been killed.

A cable from Paris today said that he had been authoritatively learned that he was a prisoner at Limburg. The news was quickly received in Melrose in so far as it showed that Mr. Lytle was still alive.

He is the son of Mrs. Harry R. Lytle of North Weymouth and a brother of Mr. Samuel Chubb of No. 15 Lincoln street, Worcester. His mother, J. W. Lytle, is a Worcester painter.

Warm Weather Food Specials

65 Great Sanitary Food Shops, City and Suburbs, Completely Stocked

BUTTER 49c **EGGS 47c**

Finest Fresh Whole Milk Creamery Also "Wm. Hill" Extra Fancy Fresh, Do. City

Cheese 30c **Cheese 31c**

Finest Swiss and Cheddar, Do. City

60c **TEAS 45c**

Finest Coffee, 1 lb. 22c

30c **Coffee, 1 lb. 32c**

Finest Coffee, 1 lb. 32c

Golden Roast **Rich Blend Old Coffee**

Rice **5 Lbs. 62c** **12c**

Finest Select, Large Head Rice

Evap. Milk **Can 12c**

Finest Evap. Milk, Do. City

Cond. Milk **Can 15c**

Finest Cond. Milk, Do. City

Campbell's Soup **Can 10c**

Finest Campbell's Soup, Do. City

Corn Flakes **Box 11c**

Finest Corn Flakes, Do. City

Crisco **35c** **11c**

Finest Crisco, Do. City

Crystals **Box 29c**

Finest Crystals, Do. City

Burnett's Extracts **Box 27c**

Finest Burnett's Extracts, Do. City

Codfish **Box 27c**

Finest Codfish, Do. City

Ivory Soap **5 Bars 32c**

Finest Ivory Soap, Do. City

FREE NINE POINTS IS MILLS-45 ORDERS

The GINTER Co.

United States Food Administration License No. 602726-008995-008193

2 Union St. 188 Summer St. 188 Washington St. 45 Bromfield St.

Also 55 Suburban Stores Selling Groceries Only

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY—Juvenile Floor—Main Store—Third Floor

Mid-Summer Clearance of Boys' Clothing

During Mid-Season we are going to sell odd lots of Juvenile Clothing at very special low prices and take for our profits the good will and good words of thousands of parents.

Odd Lots in Juvenile Apparel

Many of Them at Below Cost Prices

Parents who figure the cost of things will welcome this money-saving opportunity.

Buying for the future for your needs—that's economy and thrift, for prices are sure to be higher later on.

Thrifty mothers will benefit in a large way by attending this sale.

One Lot of Wool Juvenile Suits, very suitable for kindergarten days, as many looking as any mother or boy could wish for; small sizes, 3 and 4, at... 3.95

One Lot of Wool Juvenile Suits, mostly serges, broken sizes, 3 to 8. A chance to buy a good wool suit at a rare saving, 5.95

Big Stocks of Bathing Suits to choose from in one-piece, two-piece and California styles, in cotton and wool and all wool jerseys. Sizes 2 to 18 years... 1.50 to 5.45

School Suits, mostly in sizes 15 to 18, at... 5.00, 6.35 and 8.95

School Suits, broken sizes, 8.95, 10.00, 11.75

WASHABLE SUITS

Mostly khaki but in large sizes; linens, duck and crashes. Sizes 7 to 18 years... 3.95

Washable Knickerbockers, mostly large sizes; no boy can have too many, at... 95c

For the child of the late Fall days we recommend one of our Reefers or Top Coats, worn over sweaters for greater warmth, at these below cost prices... 4.75, 6.35, 8.95

Juvenile Wash Suits... 1.95, 2.45, 2.95

Special lots reduced, sizes 3 to 8 years.

BOYS' TERRY BATH ROBES

These bath robes can be used as towels. They are very practical in going to and from the house to the beach. Boys like them, because they look so manly in them.

"Keds" Brown Tennis Oxfords, for vacation wear, brown canvas, extra heavy rubber soles, Goodyear Glove brand, all sizes, 2 1/2 to 6... 2.00

Open Saturdays Until 1—Other Days Until 5

Jordan Marsh Company

C. F. Hovey Company

Tel. Beach 3460 Summer, Chauncy and Avon Streets Boston, Mass. Shop by Mail

An August Clearance Of Waists

We Will Be Unable to Duplicate Many of These Waists at These Low Prices

Imported Waists In white and colors. These waists are made of batiste, some hand embroidered, others tucked and hem-stitched. **\$8.75** Were \$12.50 to \$16.00

Organdie and Voile Waists, models with large shawl collars or square neck effect. Formerly \$5.00. **\$2.00** Now

Washable Striped Silk Waists, with white satin collars and cuffs. Formerly \$5.75. Now... **\$3.95**

Batiste Waists, in an unusual assortment of both high and low necks. **Specialty Priced at \$3.00.**

Fibre Silk Sweaters Two-tone and plain; lustrous and in all desirable colorings. Scarf at waist and pockets give a finished and smart appearance. **\$6.95** Were \$8.75 and \$9.50.

An August Clearance Of Millinery

Hats for immediate wear show crowns of velvet or silk with diaphanous brims of maline or Georgette in black or navy blue. There are also all satin hats, some of them white with novel ideas in trimming. All these hats are new, but must be sold at once to make room for incoming Fall styles. Marked **\$7.50** to close

A Special Item Three dozen felt and velvet Sport Hats to be sold at... **\$1.95**

There is in this lot a good assortment of colors and they were \$3.95 to \$7.50

NATIONAL SUPPLY CO.
CLOTHING ON CREDIT
Men's Boys' Women's Misses'
Orders on the Cash Basis
40 TEMPLE PLACE
BOSTON
LAWRENCE A. CATER, Mgr.
Opp. Nat. Bk. Bldg. E. & S.

AMERICAN SWIM FOR GIRLS ON AUG. 24

Fourteenth Annual Race to Be
Held in Charles River Bas-
in—Entrance Free

Fill Blanks, Girls, and Join in Big Swimming Race

Entry for Boston American
Girls' Championship Swimming
Race

NAME

AGE

ADDRESS

Swimming girls, attention!
The AMERICAN'S fourteenth an-
nual swimming carnival will be held
in the Charles River Basin Saturday
afternoon, August 24.

The dominant feature of the car-
nival will be the race which will decide
the girls' amateur swimming cham-
pionship of New England.
The AMERICAN extends an invita-
tion to girl swimmers in and about
Boston to take part in the carnival
and the swimming race.
Lieutenant Albert Chapman of the
Metropolitan Park Commission police
will be in charge of an elite corps of
officials who will keep the race
course free from obstruction.
The course will be the same as
previous years, from the Metropoli-
tan Park Commission's boat, oppo-
site the Union Boat Clubhouse on the
Boston Esplanade, up stream to the
stake boat, leaving it to the left, and
return down stream to the starting
point. The distance is one and one-
half miles and 200 feet.
Remember, girls, it is absolutely
necessary to enter your names at
once. Don't delay. All you have to
do is to fill out the coupon and return it
to the Editor of the Swimming
Carnival, Boston AMERICAN, No. 40
Summer street, Boston, and you will
be entered in the big event.
There are five prizes for the first
five winners and a suitable medal
for all others who finish. The first
prize carries with it the champion-
ship.
The rules governing the contest are
as follows:

- 1—All starters will take the stand-
ing start, from the Park Com-
mission boat.
- 2—The start will be pistol.
- 3—The turn will be at a stake boat
under the Harvard bridge, bear-
ing the flag with the word "AMERI-
CAN" upon it. Swimmers must leave
this boat on their left in making the
turn.
- 4—No coaching from boats will be
allowed, and any contestant that
is coached from a boat during the
race will be disqualified.
- 5—The referee and other officials of
this race are empowered to make
other regulations at the time of the
start.

Now, come on girls, and register to
get in this big swim.

MOTOR CAR HEADLIGHT LAW OPENLY DEFIED

By C. F. DONNOCKER

Although certain changes were re-
cently made in the law pertaining to
headlights on automobiles, numerous
complaints have resulted. The AMERI-
CAN that the glaring headlights man-
oeuvre is still with us and drivers are
complaining that night driving is be-
coming a hardship because of them.
Very strenuous steps were taken
last summer to do away with the
fault in the lights and the measures
adopted were severe enough to warn
offenders against a second offense.
and the police of the city did valiant
service in apprehending offenders.
The glaring headlights is simply the
act of negligence or ignorance and in
some cases it is so palpably evident
that the driver is too lazy to adjust
his lamps properly that severe pun-
ishment is too mild for such an of-
fender.
It is to be hoped that the pleasure
of driving will not be allowed to be
ruined by the negligence of a few
night drivers.

"Jack" Clinton, manager of the
local branch of the Firestone Tire
Rubber Company, a member of the
Messrs. W. W. Knight, H. D. White-
head and J. C. Carr, have been
added to the staff of the local office.

Ray MacNamara, local Maxwell
and Chalmers distributor, as follows:
Maxwell Military Express ploughed
through the water of mud this morn-
ing following the Platte river through
Nebraska to Kentucky. Turned up
other hundred this afternoon over dry
but rough roads. Expected to arrive
Omaha Saturday night.

11 AUTOISTS PAY \$160 IN FINES AT CHELSEA

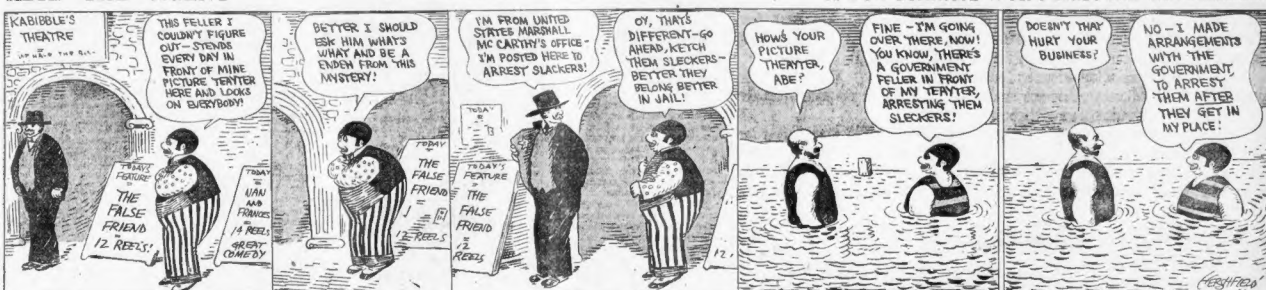
Eleven autoists paid fines aggre-
gating \$160 in the Chelsea court for
violating the auto law of the Metro-
politan Park Commission. The of-
fenses were:

Harold Mott, No. 26 Byner street,
Lynn; John H. Bennett, No. 100
No. 104 Elm Hill avenue, Roxbury;
George W. Allen, No. 172 North-
ampton street, Boston; Leonard T.
Bundy, No. 24 Cliff avenue, Win-
throp; Douglas Moore, No. 146 MI.
Vernon street, Boston; John R. Don-
ovan, No. 18 South, Lynn; Raymond
B. Blanton, Lonsdale street, Cam-
bridge; Florence Clayton, No. 6
Clayton street, Malden; Thayer H.
Christopherson, No. 11 Linden avenue,
Somerville; Alfred Pongas, No. 24
Beverly street, Worcester; William
D. Hester, No. 65 Division street,
Roxbury.

BARON BEAN



ABIE THE AGENT



POLLY AND HER PALS



US BOYS



OVER HERE



OH, HENRY!

He hints he's travelling
in fast company.

A Few Minutes Won't Hurt the Government

Pa Might Have Gussed There Was a Catch in It

Shrimp Is Happy When Skinny Isn't

hunder and Lightning

Today the Government Takes the Telephone and Telegraph

Today, August 1, 1918, marks another great stride in the advancement of the social, political and economic welfare of our country.

Today, when we send a message by telegraph or talk on the telephone, it will be our own Uncle Sam who will perform the service for us.

Today is the day when President Wilson, exercising the power conferred upon him by a recent act of Congress, has instructed Postmaster-General Burleson to take possession of the telephone and telegraph business and to operate it on behalf of the American people.

Just before the war the National Government took possession of the parcel post business, and under peace conditions was able to reduce the charges beyond the hopes of the most sanguine advocates of public operation of the public services, like the railroads, street railways, express companies, telephone and telegraph, gas and electric lighting companies. Not only did the Government reduce prices for parcels it delivered, but it compelled the express companies to reduce their charges.

It is less than a year ago that, acting under like authority, President Wilson directed Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to take possession of the great railroads of the nation and to operate them as the agent and servant of the people.

Even more recently, the National Government has taken over all the national express business as an incident of the Government operation of the railroads.

Thus rapidly are we overlooking the other great civilized nations in the modern development of social and political science by which the people in their organized capacity, through their Governments are more and more successfully undertaking to do for themselves what they so dangerously and unsuccessfully used to permit private corporations to do for them as a money-making scheme.

Today all the great civilized nations operate their own railroads and telephone and telegraph lines.

Great Britain gave the world its first example of the operation by the people of street railways. It was so wonderfully successful that Germany followed suit, and the German cities not only operate their own street railways, but their gas and electric light companies.

They do more even than this. They buy land in the neighborhood of improvements which the city is about to make and give the people of the city the whole benefit of the money they men in making the public improvements, and the grafting politicians and real estate speculators get none of it.

English cities also operate their gas and electric light companies.

Americans, who are so accustomed to believe that America is the most progressive nation in the world, must be surprised when they consider the fact that in the last twenty-five years NEARLY EVERY one of our great reforms, be it political or social or industrial, has been slavishly copied from some other more enterprising nation.

We have been living in the past in our ideas of our own progressiveness. It is true that we were the most progressive nation in the world only once and over sixty years ago.

But beginning at the period about two generations ago, when the railroads, so foolishly farmed out to private individuals, started their high financing schemes, we gradually slowed down in our progress, while the other nations, then so far behind us, slowly but surely began to speed up their progress.

The retarding of our progress was accomplished by the tremendous concentration of wealth, with the power which goes with it, into fewer and fewer hands, through the control and manipulation by private individuals of the public service corporations, the railroads, telephone and telegraph, and gas and electric light companies.

The private managers of these public service corporations maintained a great army of mercenary lobbyists, who infested the lobbies of Congress and of our State Legislatures, the offices of our governors and prosecuting attorneys. They secured the appointments of their lawyers to the courts.

Thus entrenched both where the laws are made and where they are interpreted, they could attack every attempt at progressive legislation in front and in rear. Therefore, on those rare occasions when a wrong had become so unbearable that a great popular exertion had taken the law-making body out of their control for the moment, they could still fall back upon the courts to declare the consequent law unconstitutional or to give it such an interpretation as to make it harmless to the corporations and useless to the people.

Thus, when, under the leadership of President Wilson, Congress before the war passed a law which the workmen and all the intelligent and decent people of the country had been for years demanding, that sought to prevent the overworking of women and children, the United States Supreme Court within a few weeks struck it down by declaring it unconstitutional. That it was an arbitrary decision of the reasoning of which even no respect from intelligent and candid minds, that no other court in the world outside of America would ever think of attempting to destroy a law on the ground that it was unconstitutional, that the court has no such authority and exercises it on a bluff and as a downright usurpation, does not help the law. It is dead. Yet it was a great progressive act—institutional in its character.

Let us keep on doing in the States and cities what President Wilson has so splendidly done in the nation when today he completed the nation's task of taking possession of and operating the railroads and telegraph and telephone companies. Let us take possession of and operate the street railways and the gas and electric lighting companies. Then there will be fewer corporations lawyers to seize and abuse the power of our courts; there will be fewer corporations which need to have their lawyers in the courts—and with very, very much less power to place them there.

Then, also, the lobbyists will cease to infest our State Houses and City Halls. The railroad lobby has already gone and as the telephone and telegraph lobby will go today, so the other lobbyists will go.

Like the tenants who quit without warning,
Down the back stairs,
Then, and not till then, will our politicians stand erect and act and think like free men and in the interests of their constituents.

Whiskey---That's All



ents and not under the secret orders of some field agent of some public service company. Then and not till then will democracy be safe in America and in the world.

It is a wonderful thing that it has been given to President Wilson to advance democracy with equal step at home and abroad. President Lincoln observed with sadness that during the Civil War while we were struggling to apply the principle of democracy to our negro population, many things had crept into

our political, social and economic system that might some day threaten the safety of democracy to the whole populations. His untimely death prevented him from correcting some of these evils, which even in the distracting war he had noted.

But if President Wilson's successor and the courts do not undo President Wilson's work, history will accord him equal honor for his contribution to democracy in America and in the world at large.

MRS. WILSON WOODROW'S ARTICLE

Answering the Inquiry of a Troubled Man in a Noble, Sustaining, Commonsense Manner That Will Clear His Muddled Brain and Make Him Happy and a Joy to His Family.

By Mrs. Wilson Woodrow

A FEW days ago I published a letter I had received, so vital in its appeal, so poignant in its pathos that rather than sacrifice any portion of it to the necessary limitations of space, I chose to defer my own comments upon it to a later issue.

The man who has written this letter has asked this eternal question, that question which has troubled the ages: Does death exist?

He was a wanderer by inclination and instinct, he says. As a mere boy he ran away from home and school and became a lobo. For years he roamed the country, never content with his shadow fall twice in the same town.

Then in his vagrant career he encountered a gentle-bred girl who shamed him with the fullness of his existence and counselled him to wretched ways. He sought to shake off the impression made by her words, but in spite of himself her influence persisted. He turned his footsteps toward his old home and put him to work. He took up a trade and made good. Two years later, through a chance coincidence, he met the girl again.

Inevitable Romance.

Under the circumstances a romance was inevitable. Against the opposition of her people, he married her and, spurred by her love and belief in him, proved that she had made no mistake in choosing him. Out of their hearts they built a home. Two children came to them. They were divinely happy.

Together they laid their plans

for the future. Separation had no part in that program; they would work and love and live out their lives together, do the best they could to give their children a start in the world, and then when they had grown old and one was called they felt that the other would soon follow. In fact, they promised that to each other. But the parting came far sooner than they expected. The young wife fell ill. Everything possible was done for her. The anxious husband devoted himself to her care. But inside of five weeks she was gone. She turned her face up to him, whispered that she loved him, smiled and fell asleep.

That was two years ago, he writes, but the hurt has never grown less. She was the only girl he ever loved, the only one he ever will have. He is restless and unsettled, like a ship without sails or rudder which has broken away from its moorings. The children are the only thing that has served to anchor him; he has done his best for them, but wealthy people are anxious to take them and give them every advantage, and he is not really sure but that he is standing in their light.

He wavers between a dozen impulses; sometimes the suggestion comes that he go back to the track again, or to sea, or into the thick of the fighting. Again he is a prey to morbid questionings. May it be that his wife's faint smile at their parting meant that he should keep the promise they exchanged and seek to follow her?

Does his little "pal," as he used to call her, still live? That is what he asks. If so, where is she? How can he reach her? What is to be done with the lonely years that stretch before him? What would she wish him to do? Was there a subtle meaning in that farewell smile she gave? Where and how can he find the answer?

The answer? Does it not lie in himself and in the world around him? This is a universe of law; things once started are not left unfinished, nor do they happen by chance or accident. Was it by chance that his little "pal" came into his life? She was the steady and inspiring influence which he needed just at that moment, and for which he was perhaps unconsciously seeking. And he gave in return some element of strength or tenderness or understanding which she required just as much.

Their association was no hazardous coincidence, but a part of the great orderly scheme of things, a working out of the processes of destiny. And those processes can no more be interfered with or set aside than can the progress of the eternal law.

Somewhere, somehow, somehow those two souls so intricately joined must meet again. As he is seeking her, so no doubt is she seeking him. But it is idle to try and force the meeting—as idle as to attempt to retard or accelerate the turning of the tide.

His old restless wanderlust rises

in him and impels him to go questing out into the unknown to search for her. But if her gentle spirit could speak to him, I am sure she would tell him now to follow the same and prosaic path to rear their children—no stranger, however well-intentioned, can fill a father's place—and to play the game as it lies, just as she urged him long ago to quit his vagabond life and go back to work.

Big Job Ahead.

"Play the game!" That is the way I interpret her farewell smile. If I read her character aright, if she is trusting him to do it. Perhaps she is trying to tell him, and his unsteady yearnings and questionings are the result of her unappreciated messages, as a telephone buzz and clicks unintelligently when the connection is faulty. Also, if communication is ever established with those we call dead—which now seems very probable—may it not be that two such closely attuned souls as these will be the first to form the medium?

His little "pal" mission upon this plane of existence is finished. He has still work to do, else he would not be here. He cannot hope to avoid or escape it. He will come back and come back until the demands of destiny are satisfied. But upon some higher plane she is awaiting him, and their ultimate reunion is as certain as the law of seedtime and harvest—a reunion in which the happiness they knew here was only a foretaste and a prophecy.

His old restless wanderlust rises

SCHOOLGIRLS FIND ANNIE CHEATING HERSELF

By Winifred Black

WELL, I know all about Annie. I have never seen her, and I suppose I wouldn't know her if I did see her. I haven't the faintest idea whether she is chubby and rosy or thin and discontented. I don't know whether she wears her hair in curls or in a bun, whether her eyes are black or blue, or whether fancy tines or gingham is her favorite wear. None of these things do I know, not even the rest of her name. But this I know, and know full well:

Annie is a cheater. She cannot tell a lie. She is so fond of winning games that whenever she gets a chance to cheat, she cheats. Isn't that terrible of Annie?

Alan I know another thing. Her playmates all know this about Annie—they don't suspect it, they know it—and when they play with her they watch her with little, sharp, piercing eyes, and every time Annie turns around the girls who are playing with her look at each other and laugh. I wonder if Annie blanches when she sees them do it?

Cheating Herself

Does she cheat because she thinks that is the way to play a game? Some people do, you know; they never can quite understand that there is any fun in a game at all if there isn't going to be cheating in it, and perhaps Annie is going to go on cheating all through life.

I wish somebody would get hold of her and sit down and have a nice long talk with her, and tell her how foolish it is to cheat, and what a waste of time it is, and how little she will gain by it in the end. If they don't, Annie is going to go on cheating all through life.

Written on the Wall

She will cheat her teachers in school and cheat herself out of an education. She will cheat her mother at home and cheat herself out of a good name. When she marries she will cheat her husband—but when her own children arrive she will not cheat them, no matter how she tries, because children are a cheater's minute enemy. They look at her, and a child who has a mother who cheats never stands much chance in the world, to my thinking.

Poor Annie, I'm sorry for her, aren't you?

How do I know about Annie? Well, I saw her written upon the schoolhouse wall in red chalk and in large, very plain letters, "Annie is a Cheater."

Poor Annie! I wonder if she was surprised when she saw what was written on the schoolhouse wall about her?

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The Draft and Child Labor

Editor Boston AMERICAN:

I have read an editorial in your paper in regard to child labor which is very interesting.

As you know, the Senate defeated the draft extension bill a few months ago. May I ask what legislation could be worse than that bill if passed at a later date as far as child labor is concerned?

A man of thirty-one to forty years is needed in the industrial world rather than the military, where he would be of little value. Young men eighteen or nineteen who are physically fit, and most of them are, should be considered for military purposes as their presence in the industrial field and business world would not be missed.

Heaven help the draft or the woman if the draft age is raised.

ROBERT F. SMITH.

Thanks for Editorial

Editor Boston AMERICAN:

I am an American workman and have read the paper since I was a kid, and I have never yet seen an article so fair to the workers as your recent Lynn editorial. I worked three years in the Lynn G. E. myself, and every word you say is true. Thank you from the bottom of my heart.

W. E. HUER.

BABY FLIES ARE NEVER SEEN BY MEN

By Garrett P. Serviss

"I have never seen any, what you might call, 'baby flies' but always full-grown ones. Won't you please explain how they hatch and grow? I know how dangerous they are!"—R. D.

FLIES are like ships; they are launched into the world full-grown, and their food, like coal, is used up to keep their activities in play, none, or but little, going to swell their bulk. This statement applies to the fly in its winged state only, that being the sole form in which anybody not an entomologist can recognize the creature. The fly, like other insects, has three lives on earth, or rather three living guises—larva, pupa and imago—the last being the scientific name of the perfect insect or adult.

Its existence begins in the form of a minute white egg, elongated in shape, and but a small fraction of an inch long. One adult fly may lay as many as 150 eggs at a time. They are laid by preference in manure, and a number of flies generally lay their eggs in the same spot, so that considerable clusters of the white specks appear collected together in the manure, where the fermentation produces a hatching heat.

Only about twenty-four hours elapse between the laying and the hatching of these larvae, or grubs. Indeed a bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, which is my principal authority for these statements, avers that in the most favorable conditions of temperature and moisture the egg state may last hardly longer than eight hours.

Only about twenty-four hours elapse between the laying and the hatching of these larvae, or grubs. Indeed a bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, which is my principal authority for these statements, avers that in the most favorable conditions of temperature and moisture the egg state may last hardly longer than eight hours.

The First Stage

Out of each egg, thus swiftly hatched, emerges a slender white maggot, very minute at first, but which grows rapidly until it has become a third and a half an inch in length. This is the fly in its larval stage. It is a rapid creature from the very beginning, for in favorable circumstances, in a single day after its birth the maggot molts, a day later it molts again, and two or three days after that it changes from a maggot, or larva, into a pupa. This is the second stage of its life after birth, a "sleeping" stage, the pupa being often called "sleepers."

The motionless creature is encased in a brown colored cross-hatched, oval case, a quarter of an inch or more in length, and clumps of these cases may be found at the edges of manure heaps or in the soil near by or under the edges of stones, boards and other objects. But the animal is almost equally swift in getting out of its cocoon, or second stage of its existence. It is no over-sleeper, but hurries on toward its third and final stage, that in which wings appear, and in the soil near by or under the edges of stones, boards and other objects. But the animal is almost equally swift in getting out of its cocoon, or second stage of its existence. It is no over-sleeper, but hurries on toward its third and final stage, that in which wings appear, and in the soil near by or under the edges of stones, boards and other objects.

On the average it takes the fly only four or five summer days to pass through its pupal stage and emerge at last as an imago, or full-grown fly. In winter, however, the pupae may sleep several months, awaiting the arrival of warm weather, when they will emerge, to everybody's surprise, in the form of the first May or June flies, which seem to have sprung into existence out of nothing.

Quick Family Life

When the pupa wakes up and casts off its case, it finds itself a true fly, and a full grown one, too, except that its wings have not yet expanded. It crawls up out of its case, exposes itself to the drying effect of the air and the sunshine, takes on color, begins to buzz, and within two or three days is ready for work. The females begin to lay eggs after three or four days from the time of their emergence.

In the meantime, in their crawling state and their unattractive surroundings, nobody sees or recognizes them, so that when they suddenly begin to fly they recall the old story of Minerva sprung from the forehead of Jove.

There are no "baby flies" seen because the fly has no true babyhood.

The mistake is often made, however, of taking the very small flies which at certain seasons appear about houses for representatives of the youth of Jove. As a matter of fact, they are adults of a smaller species and not half-grown individuals belonging to a larger one.